part of Jewry, founded the Zionist Organization, and even interested non-Jews in his plan. In 1899, on his initiative, the Jewish Colonial Trust was founded in London as the financial instrument of the Zionist Organization, and in 1901, at the suggestion of Professor Hermann Schapira, and under Herd's leadership, the Jewish National Fund was started, with the aim of acquiring land for the Jewish people in Palestine.

Many hopes were based by the Zionists on "the creation for the Jewish people of a home in Palestine secured by public law". It was to be a refuge for those Jews who either could not, or would not, remain in the countries of their birth; through the foundation of a Jewish national and cultural centre it was to counteract the threatening disruption of Jewry by assimilation; it was to give the Jews a voice in international politics and enable them to protect Jewish interests where they were too weak to defend themselves; and by high cultural attainments in Palestine it was to regain for the Jewish people a place among the nations and make known their share in the development of civilization, now credited to individual Jews only, or to the nations among whom they live.

### (3) THE BALFOUB DECLARATION AND THE PALESTINE MANDATE

Even in Herzl's lifetime, and still more after his death in 1904, the Zionist movement suffered because of the cleavage between the "practical" Zionism of the East European and the [c]'political[39] Zionism of the Western Jews. To the East European Jews Zionism meant the fulfilment of the hope for a return to Palestine, inherent in Jewish history, and they meant to work for it in Palestine, culturally and economically, even without having received political guarantees; while the Western Jews were primarily in search of a territory for Jewish immigration and self-governments to